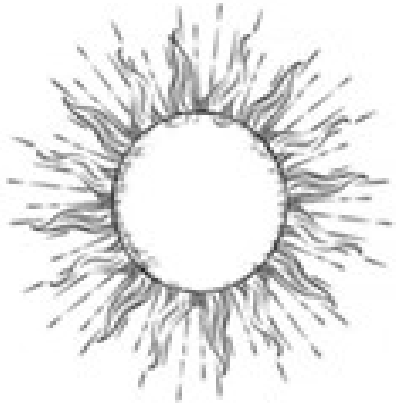
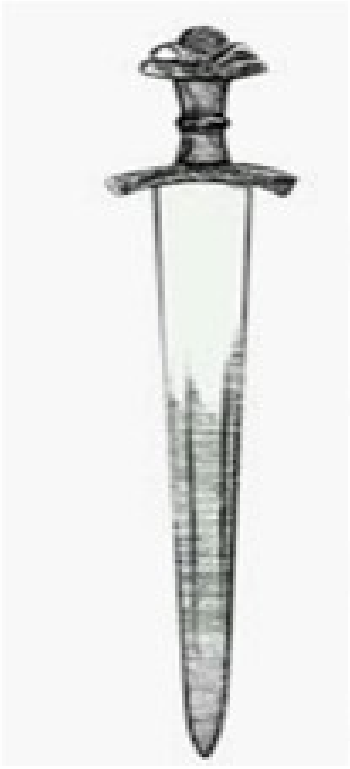
# "The Rise of Bahubalendra Chalukyas: From Rajahmundry to Machamara"





# ROYAL EMBLEM OF MACHAMARA FAMILY

## INTRODUCTION

**The legacy of the Bahubalendra Chalukyas of Machamara is an untold chapter in the rich history of Odisha. Descending from the mighty Eastern Chalukyas of Rajahmundry, this noble lineage journeyed through Ellamanchali before establishing their stronghold in Machamara village. Over centuries, they emerged as warriors, administrators, and patrons of culture, leaving an indelible mark on the region.**

**At the heart of their identity lies their royal emblem**—a **wild boar wielding a sword, accompanied by the sun and half-moon—a powerful symbol of strength, courage, and divine sovereignty. This insignia reflects their warrior spirit, unwavering determination, and celestial blessings, linking them to the ancient traditions of Indian kingship.**

**This book delves into the history, wars, victories, and governance of the**

**Bahubalendra Chalukyas, tracing their roots, struggles, and contributions to Odisha's historical landscape. Through carefully gathered historical accounts, family records, and cultural narratives, this work aims to shed light on a dynasty that has remained in the shadows of time.**

**Join us on this journey to rediscover the lost legacy of the Bahubalendra Chalukyas of Machamara—a story of power, resilience, and heritage**

## ORIGIN

**Here's a refined and powerful origin story incorporating Chandambika, Vijayaditya, and the foundation of the Elamanchili dynasty:**

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**Origin of the Bahubalendra Chalukyas of Machamara**

**The Bahubalendra Chalukyas of Machamara descend from a lineage of divine warriors, tracing their roots back to the celestial creation of the universe itself. From Vishnu's navel emerged Brahma, the creator, whose lineage gave rise to Atri, Buddha, and Pururavas, the forefathers of many mighty**

**rulers. Among them was Pandu, the father of Arjuna, the greatest warrior of the Mahabharata. Arjuna's son Abhimanyu, followed by Parikshit and Janamejaya, carried forward this royal bloodline, leading to the birth of Vishnuvardhana, the progenitor of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty.**

**As the dynasty flourished, Chalukya Bhima I, a descendant of Vishnuvardhana, further expanded their empire. His lineage continued through Vimaladitya, Rajaraja I (Rajamahendra), and finally Kulottunga I, a ruler of unmatched ambition and vision. Kulottunga I, known for his conquests and strategic brilliance, had multiple queens, one of whom was the revered Chandambika.**

**From Chandambika was born Vijayaditya, a prince destined to carve his own path. Though born into the mighty Chalukyan dynasty, Vijayaditya did not merely inherit power—he seized his own destiny. Venturing beyond the dominions of his forefathers, he established himself as the first independent ruler of Elamanchili, marking the birth of a new dynasty. Under his leadership, the Elamanchili kingdom flourished, maintaining its martial strength and royal prestige.**

**As the tides of history turned, a faction of the Elamanchili Chalukyas advanced further north, seeking new territories to govern and defend. Their journey brought them to Machamara, a land where they established their permanent stronghold. Here, they became known as the Bahubalendra Chalukyas—a name symbolizing unmatched strength ("Bahubala") and divine rulership ("Indra"). Unlike other Chalukyan branches, they forged a unique identity, blending their warrior traditions with the cultural and spiritual ethos of Odisha.**

**Their royal emblem—a wild boar wielding a sword, accompanied by the sun and half-moon—was more than just a symbol; it was a statement of sovereignty. The boar (Varaha), the sacred incarnation of Vishnu, represented divine protection and raw strength. The sword signified their readiness to defend their legacy at all costs. The sun and moon proclaimed their eternal reign, unshaken by the rise and fall of time.**

**The Bahubalendra Chalukyas of Machamara were not merely rulers—they were conquerors, scholars, and protectors of their people. Their governance blended military strategy with wisdom, ensuring that their name would never fade into oblivion.**

**This is their beginning, their rise, and their legend—a story written in sword and fire, sun and moon, blood and glory.**

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**This version adds Vijayaditya as the founder of Elamanchili, connects him to Chandambika, and explains how the dynasty reached Machamara.** ⚔

## THE CHALUKYA FAMILY OF ORISSA

# THE GENEOLOGICAL TABLE 0F THE EASTERN CHALUKYA DYNASTY OF KALINGA.

**(SHORT BRIEF ABOUT OF BAHUBALENDRA CHAULKYA FAMILY OR ELAMANCHILI CHAULKYA)**

## The Chalukyas of Elamanchili: A Legacy of Power and Independence

**A branch of the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi ruled over a significant part of the Vizagapatam district for nearly four centuries (12th–16th century CE), establishing their capitals at Panchadharala and Elamanchili. Unlike their counterparts in Pithapuram, the Elamanchili Chalukyas distinguished themselves with remarkable military achievements and effective governance.**

**The dynasty produced not less than fifteen kings, each contributing to the stability and expansion of their realm. Their reign saw periods of peace and prosperity, allowing the region to thrive economically and culturally. While they nominally acknowledged the suzerainty of the Eastern Gangas, they remained virtually independent, asserting their dominance in the region.**

**Situated between the powerful Kakatiyas and Yadavas, the Chalukyas of Elamanchili**

**maintained a strategic position in the ever-changing political landscape of Vengi and South India. Through both warfare and diplomacy, they secured their sovereignty, leaving an indelible mark on the history of the region.**

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## Origins and Rise of the Dynasty

**The origins of the Elamanchili Chalukyas are preserved in stone inscriptions and literary works. Among the most significant sources is the Kavyalankarachudamani, authored by Vinnakota Peddana, which provides valuable insights into their political and cultural history. Additionally, pillar inscriptions and epigraphic records reveal details about their lineage, conquests, and governance.**

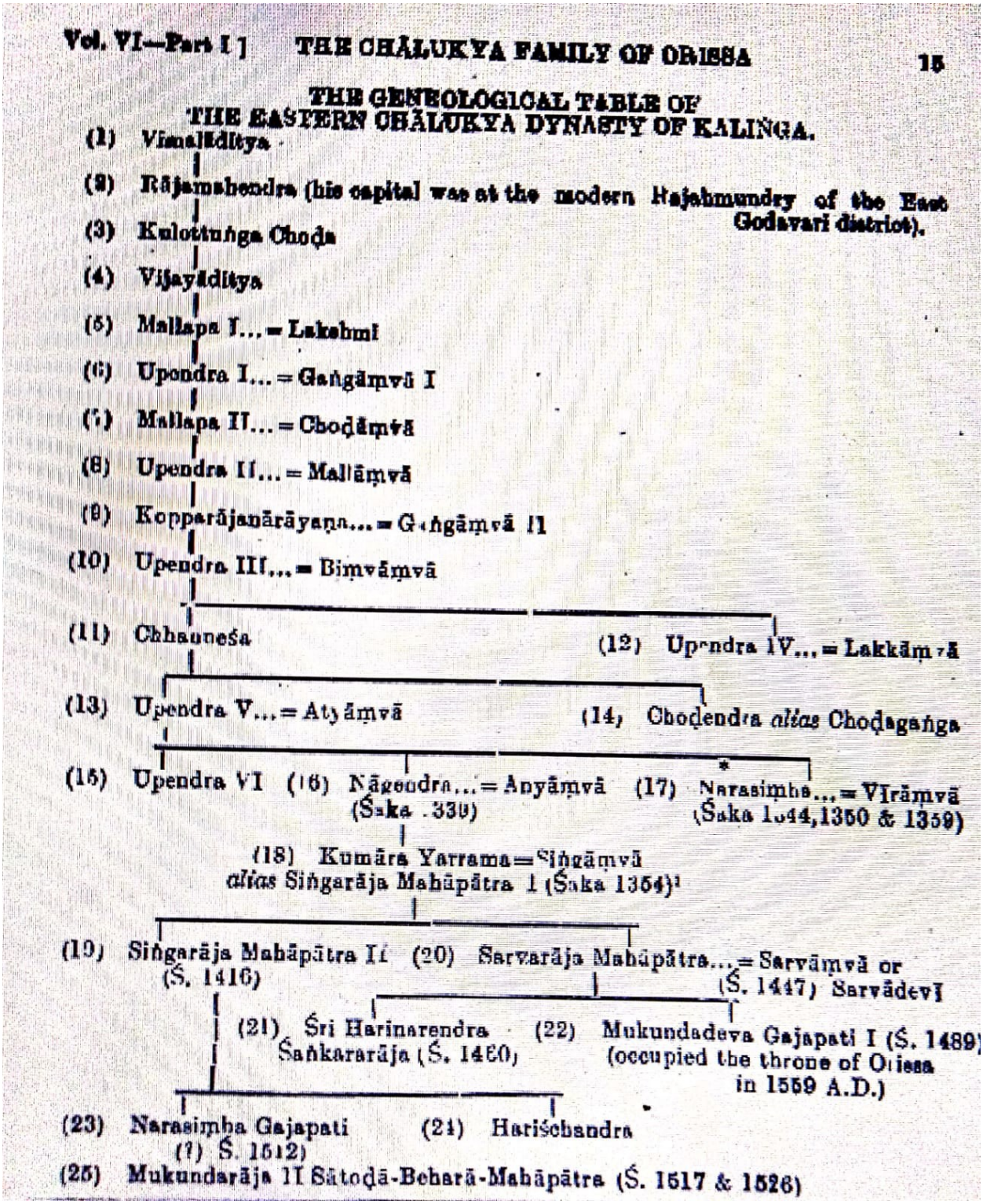
**Emerging as a formidable force in the 12th century, the dynasty established its authority over the coastal regions of Northern Andhra and Southern Odisha. With Elamanchili as their stronghold, they consolidated power, building fortresses, temples, and administrative centers that stood as symbols of their rule.**

**As the dynasty expanded, they encountered regional rivals and external threats, yet**

**through strategic warfare and alliances, they not only defended their lands but also extended their influence beyond their initial domain.**

**(THE DYNASTY STARTED BY VIJAYADITYA SON OF KULOTTANGA I & CHANDAMBIKA DEVI)**

## THE GENEOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE EASTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY OF KALIṄGA.



# *ELLAMANCHILI RULLERS*

## Vijayaditya (A.D. 1175)

**Born in the lineage of Kulottunga I, Vijayaditya was the first ancestor of the direct line of the Chalukyas of Elamanchili. He is compared to the rising son. His Son by Chandambika was Mallapadeva. Sewell places Vijayaditya about A.D. 1170 on the basis that he was "of the family of Kulottunga choda I." But the date may not be correct as it is not supported by evidence.**

## Sarvalokasraya Mallapa deva (A.D. 1200)

**Mallapadeva, the son and successor of Vijayaditya I, was an important figure in the lineage of the Chalukyas of Elamanchili. However, no direct records of his reign have**

**been discovered, making it difficult to establish a precise chronology of his rule.**

**It has been suggested that Mallapadeva ascended the throne in A.D. 1175, based on a record from his third regnal year found at Bhimavaram in the Godavari district. However, this record actually pertains to the Chalukyas of Pithapur, casting doubt on the accuracy of this date. As a result, the proposed timeline of his reign from A.D. 1175 to 1225 remains speculative, lacking concrete historical evidence.**

**Mallapadeva bore the title Sarvalokasraya, signifying his stature and authority. He was succeeded by his son, Upendra I, who continued the legacy of the dynasty**

# Karavala Bhairava Dharanivaraha Upendra Deva Chakrabati I (A.D. 1266)

**Upendra I, the successor of Mallapadeva I, ruled until at least A.D. 1266. Historian Robert Sewell suggested A.D. 1225 as the beginning of his reign, but this date remains uncertain due to a lack of supporting evidence.**

**Upendra I held the titles Karavala Bhairava and Dharanivaraha, which highlight his valor and prowess on the battlefield. The only known inscription mentioning him is from Simhachalam, dated A.D. 1266. This record identifies his parents as Mangiraja and Lakshmidevi and refers to him as Upendraraja. Based on this, it can be inferred that Mallapadeva I was also known as Mangiraja.**

**Upendra I was succeeded by his son, Mallapadeva II, born to Queen Ganapambika, who continued the rule of the Chalukyas of Elamanchi**

# Sarvalokasraya Sri Vishnuvardhana maharaja Mallapa deva II (A.D. 1266-1282)

**Mallapadeva II ruled from A.D. 1266, the last known date of his predecessor Upendra I, until A.D. 1282, which marks the earliest reference to his successor, Upendra II. Historian Robert Sewell's estimate of A.D. 1250 for Mallapadeva II's reign appears to be too early and is not supported by historical evidence.**

**Mallapadeva II was succeeded by his son, Upendra II, who was born to Queen Chodambika. Upendra II ascended the throne in A.D. 1282–83, continuing the lineage of the Chalukyas of Elamanchili.**

# Rajasakhara Chalukyakulabushnna Chalukyavamsa kshitipatitilaka Upendra Deva  Chakrabati II (A.D. 1282-83 C 1300)

**Upendra II is regarded as a more enlightened ruler compared to his predecessors. His only known inscription, dated A.D. 1283, was found at Simhachalam. In this record, he is referred to as** Upendra **Deva Chakravarti, and his father is named Sarvalokasraya Sri Vishnuvardhana Maharaja Mallapadeva.**

**Upendra II held several prestigious titles, including Rajasakhara**, **Chalukyakulabhushana, and Chalukyavamsa Kshitipati Tilaka, which highlight his prominence and contributions to the Chalukya dynasty.**

**He was succeeded by his son, Koppa, born to Queen Mallambika, around A.D. 1300.**

# Rajanarayana Paragandabhairava Koppa Deva A.D. (1300-1356)

**Koppadeva, a ruler of the Chalukya dynasty, held the titles Rajanarayana, Paragandabhairava, and a great Chalukya,**

**reflecting his royal stature and legacy. Despite these distinctions, his reign appears to have been largely uneventful.**

**He was succeeded by his son, Upendra III, born to Queen Ganga. The earliest known reference to Upendra III dates to A.D. 1356, suggesting that Koppadeva's rule may have lasted until this period**

## Sarvalokasraya Srivishnuvardhana-Maharaja Rajanarayana Sarvalokabhirama Chaulkyakula Upendra Deva Chakrabati III (A.D. 1356-1372)

**The only known record of Upendra III is an inscription from Simhachalam, dated A.D. 1356, in which he is referred to as Sarvalokasraya Srivishnuvardhana-Maharaja, also known as Upendra Chakravarti. His titles included Rajanarayana, Sarvalokabhirama, and of Chalukyakula, signifying his esteemed**

**position and lineage. He was also described as the possessor of Varahalanchala.**

**Upendra III and his queen, Bimbamba, had two sons—Chennesa and Manumapendra. His reign likely lasted until A.D. 1372, the earliest known date associated with his son and successor, Chennesa.**

# Chennesavara Deva (A.D. 1372)

**A record from Simhachalam dated A.D. 1372 refers to the king as Ellamanchili Chennesvaradeva, marking him as the first ruler to prefix Elamanchili to his name. This suggests that he may have shifted the capital from Panchadharala to Elamanchili.**

**Chennesa had two queens and two sons—Chodendra or Chodaganga, born to Mallamba, and Upendradeva Chakravarti, born to Mummadarya. The upper limit of his reign remains unknown**.

# Rajasekhara Sarvanjna  Sankara Manumo Upendra Deva IV ( A.D. 1300)

**Manumoupendra, the second son of Upendra III, succeeded his brother to the throne, possibly around A.D. 1300. The Panchadharala pillar inscription provides a hyperbolic account of his enthronement, emphasizing his legitimacy and grandeur.**

**A capable ruler and a staunch follower of Kshatriya Dharma, Manumoupendra was admired by other kings. He held the titles Rajasekhara, Sarvanjna, and Sankara, reflecting his authority and wisdom. His son by Queen Lakkambika was Visvesvaradeva Chakravarti, who continued the lineage.**

# Upendra Deva V (A.D. 1377)

**Manumopendra IV was succeeded by Upendra V, the eldest son of Chennesa. No inscriptions of Upendra V have been found,**

**leaving gaps in the historical record. However, it is likely that his rule began around A.D. 1325 and lasted until approximately A.D. 1377, the earliest known date associated with his successor, Visvesvara.**

**Upendra V and his queen, Atyamamba, had three sons—Upendra VI, Nagendra, and Narasimha—who continued the dynastic lineage.**

# Visvesvara (A D. 1377-1407) and Choda Ganga (A.D. 1391-1417)

## Visvesvara and the Political Landscape of Elamanchili

**Visvesvara ruled for thirty years, during the latter part of which he was joined by his younger brother, Chodaganga, as an associate ruler. He governed independently until A.D. 1391 and then co-ruled with Chodaganga until A.D. 1407. After Visvesvara's rule, Chodaganga reigned alone from A.D. 1407 to 1417.**

**The earliest record of Visvesvara is a Simhachalam inscription from A.D. 1377, referring to him as Visvesvara Bhupati and bestowing upon him titles such as Sarvalokasraya-Chakravarti and Vishnuvardhana. His queen was Manuma-rudra. Another Simhachalam inscription from A.D. 1388 mentions Elamanachi Maharaja and Lakkamadevi, as well as their daughter, Ambikadevi, confirming that Manumopendra was also known as Elamanchi Maharaju.**

**A record from A.D. 1391 refers to Chodaganga as Sarvalokasraya Sri Vishnuvardhana Maharaja alias Elammanchi Choda Gangadevaraju, highlighting his military prowess and conquests. His reign lasted until A.D. 1417, after which Nagendra succeeded him.**

## The Battle of Sarvasiddhi (A.D. 1402)

**One of Visvesvara's most significant achievements was his victory over the Andhras at Sarvasiddhi in A.D. 1402. This is recorded in a Panchadharala pillar inscription from A.D. 1407, which marks it as a major event of his reign. Literary sources confirm this battle, describing how he defeated a coalition of kings in the region.**

**Sarvasiddhi, located 7 miles from Panchadharala and 5.5 miles southwest of Elamanchili, became the site of this decisive battle. The Reddis of Rajahmundry, led by Katayavema, had been expanding into Kalinga, challenging the weakened Ganga rulers. Visvesvara's forces repelled the Reddi invasion, securing Chalukya dominance. Following his victory, he likely made offerings to the Simhachalam temple in gratitude.**

**Alternatively, the defeated Andhras may have been the Velamas, who also sought control over South Kalinga during this period. The Velama rulers, including Anapota II, Ramachandra, Mada II, and Linga (son of Mada II), frequently launched expeditions into Kalinga, making them potential adversaries.**

## Later Years and Succession

**Following Visvesvara's reign, Chodaganga ruled from A.D. 1407 to 1417. His rule appears to have been politically uneventful, and he did not acknowledge allegiance to the Ganga Emperor Virabhanu IV. Chodaganga's name suggests a connection to the Ganga**

**dynasty, possibly inspired by Anantavarma Chodaganga or other Ganga rulers.**

# Nagendra chakravarti (A.D. 1417-1422)

**There are no records of any sons of Visvesvara. After Chodaganga's reign, Nagendradeva Chakravarti succeeded him in A.D. 1417. The earliest known inscription of Nagendra is from Panchadharala, dated A.D. 1417, where he is referred to as Vishnuvardhana Maharaja alias Nagendrachakravarti. Beyond this, no further records of his rule are available.**

**Nagendra had two queens, Anyamadevi and Bhavanidevi. His son by Bhavanidevi was Kumara Erramanayaka. His reign likely lasted until A.D. 1422, which is the earliest known date for his successor, Narasimhamahadeva Chakravarti.**

# Sarvalokasraya Srivishnuvardhana maharaja Narasimhadeva chakravarti (A.D. 1422-1437)

**Narasimha was the last son of Upendra V and succeeded his brother, Nagendra Chakravarti, on the Chalukya throne. His earliest known inscription is from Panchadharala, dated A.D. 1422, where he is mentioned as Vishnuvardhana Maharaja alias Narasimhadeva Chakravarti. Another inscription from Panchadharala, dated A.D. 1428, describes him as Sarvalokasraya Srivishnuvardhana Maharaja of the lunar race.**

## Political Relations

**The reign of Narasimha coincided with that of the last Ganga emperor, Bhanudeva IV, whose rule ended in A.D. 1434, marking the fall of the Ganga dynasty. Narasimha is not believed to have owed allegiance to Bhanudeva IV.**

# Karavala Bhairava Somakulesvara, Sarvalokasraya Vishnuvardhana Kumara Errama (A.D. 1437-1494)

**Kumara Errama, the son of Nagendra Chakravarti, issued inscriptions from A.D. 1432, indicating that he was likely the crown prince and joint ruler with his uncle Narasimha. He succeeded Narasimha in A.D. 1437. His only known inscription, dated A.D. 1432 from Panchadharala, records his donations to temples in Panchadharala, Peddapuram, Chalukyabhimavaram, Draksharama, and Rajahmundry. Errama is referred to as Sarvalokasraya Erranda.**

**A record from A.D. 1494 mentions his son, Singaraja Mahapatra, by his queen Singamamba. In the absence of contrary evidence, Errama's reign can be considered to have lasted until A.D. 1494, spanning approximately fifty-six years from A.D. 1437.**

## Political Relations

**Kumara Errama bore titles such as Karavala Bhairava, Somakulesvara, Sarvalokasraya, and Vishnuvardhana. His contemporaries in**

**Kalinga included Kapilesvara and Purushottama of the Gajapati dynasty. Kapilesvara, originally a minister and general under Bhanudeva IV, usurped the throne in A.D. 1434, establishing the Suryavamsi dynasty. He consolidated power by subduing rebellious subordinates and expanding the kingdom into Telangana, overcoming the Reddis, the Vijayanagar kings, and the Bahmani Sultans. His son, Purushottama, continued his expansionist policies, advancing as far as Kanchi in the south.**

**Although Chalukya Errama likely owed allegiance to the Gajapatis, he did not explicitly acknowledge it in his records.**

## Singaraja Mahapatra A.D. (1494-1530)

Singaraja was the son and successor of Errama. His only known record, dated A.D. 1494, comes from Panchadharala, where he is mentioned as Simhakshmapati and Singaraja Mahapatra. His reign likely lasted until A.D. 1530, which marks the earliest known date for his successor, Sridhararaja Narendra.

## Political Relations

Singaraja’s contemporaries on the Gajapati throne were Purushottama and Prataparudra. Under Gajapati rule, provincial governors, viceroys, and subordinate rulers were often referred to as Mahapatras. The suffix "Mahapatra" in Singaraja’s name strongly indicates his subordination to the Gajapatis.

# Sridhara rajanarendra (A.D. 1530-1538)(singharaja mahapatra II or singhabhupala)

**Sridhararaja Narendra was undoubtedly an Eastern Chalukya chief, likely the son and successor of Singaraja. His only known inscription, dated A.D. 1530, comes from Panchadharala. His reign may have lasted until A.D. 1538, which marks the earliest recorded date for his successor is his nephew Harinarendra.**

# Sarvalokasraya Srivishnuvardhana maharaja Harinarendra Sankararaja (A.D. 1538-1590)

**The only known inscription of Harinarendra is from Panchadharala, dated A.D. 1538. He was the son of Chalukya Sarvaraja and held the titles—Sarvalokasraya Srivishnuvardhana Maharaja. His reign may have lasted until A.D. 1599, and he was considered the last ruler of this line, as no sons or direct successors are recorded. However, with him, another king rulling in south kalinga — Bahubalendra Narasimha Gajapati, the son of Sridharaja Narendra (singharaja mahapatra II or singhabhupala).**

# Bahubalendra Narasimha Gajapati Deva (1590-95)**(1512 sanka year)**

**Narasinha Gajapati Bahubalendra was a ruler of Odisha known for his resistance against external invasions and his efforts to uphold the sovereignty of his kingdom. During his reign, Odisha was caught in the crossfire of Mughal expansion from the north and Golconda's ambitions from the south. His life was marked by a series of struggles against these powers, and although his rule was relatively short-lived, his defiance made him a significant figure in the region's history.**

## Rise to Power

**Narasimha Gajapati ascended the throne during a politically unstable period when the Gajapati dynasty had weakened due to continuous invasions. His claim to the throne was contested by Ramachandra Deva of Khurda, who also sought legitimacy as the ruler of Odisha. Narasimha initially gained support from the Golconda Sultanate, which enabled him to temporarily establish his rule. However, his position was always under threat due to shifting political alliances and Mughal interventions.**

**Despite these challenges, Narasimha held control over key regions such as Rajahmundry and Kasimkota. He aimed to restore the glory of the Eastern Chalukya**

**lineage in Odisha and resisted multiple invasions. His administration, although brief, focused on strengthening military defenses and securing the borders of his kingdom.**

## Battles and Resistance

**Narasimha Gajapati's military campaigns primarily revolved around his struggle against the Mughal Empire and the Golconda Sultanate. His notable engagements include:**

- **Battle against Mughal Forces: Around 1590, Narasimha led a campaign against the Mughal forces stationed in Odisha. With support from Golconda, he temporarily expelled the Mughal army, reclaiming parts of Odisha. However, Mughal general Man Singh retaliated, restoring Ramachandra Deva's authority in Khurda and diminishing Narasimha's influence.**
- **Conflict with Golconda: Although Narasimha initially received support from Golconda, relations soured over time as Golconda sought complete dominance over Odisha. In response, Narasimha turned against his former allies and engaged in skirmishes to maintain his autonomy. However, with dwindling**

**resources and lack of consistent military backing, he struggled to hold his ground.**

**His resistance against these two major powers showcased his warrior spirit, but the continuous battles weakened his position, leading to his eventual decline.**

**<u>Administration and Cultural Contributions</u>**

**Despite his military struggles, Narasimha Gajapati Bahubalendra made significant contributions to Odisha's administration and culture. His reign saw:**

- **Development of Water Systems: He initiated the construction of large water reservoirs like 'Sahasara' near Langalaveni Fort to support agriculture and daily water needs.**
- **Temple Patronage: Narasimha continued the tradition of his ancestors by offering grants to temples and supporting religious institutions. Several inscriptions highlight his dedication to restoring temples and ensuring that Brahmins and temple priests received adequate support.**

**These contributions indicate that he not only focused on military affairs but also on the**

**welfare of his people and the preservation of Odisha’s cultural heritage.**

**Decline and Legacy**

**As the Mughals solidified their control over Odisha and Golconda focused on its expansion elsewhere, Narasimha’s influence waned. By the early 1600s, he was reduced to a minor chieftain under Golconda’s administration. His family later relocated to Kasimkota, marking the end of independent rule by his lineage.**

**Although Narasimha Gajapati Bahubalendra ultimately lost his kingdom, his legacy as a warrior who resisted powerful empires remains significant. He stands as a symbol of Odisha’s resilience and the undying spirit of its rulers. Today, his contributions to Odisha’s history are gradually being rediscovered, ensuring that his name is not forgotten.**

# Harisochandra: The Captured General of the Gajapati Kingdom (brother of narasimha gajapati)

Harisochandra was a prominent military general serving under the Gajapati king of Odisha. His name appears in a Telugu poem titled *Tapatimmvaranamu*, written by Addanki Gangadhara Kavi, a poet who lived during the time of Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golconda

According to the poem, Haidar Khan, a general of Golconda, captured Harisochandra alive while he was stationed at Kondapalli in southern Odisha. This event likely took place during Golconda's expansionist campaigns against the Gajapati rulers, which led to frequent military conflicts between the two powers. The capture of Harisochandra signifies the decline of Gajapati influence in the region and the increasing pressure from the Deccan sultanates.

Unfortunately, historical records do not provide further details about Harisochandra's fate or his contributions before his capture. His mention in literary sources suggests that he was a notable military figure whose role in Odisha's defense was significant enough to be remembered in historical poetry. Further research into inscriptions and manuscripts may help uncover more about his military career and his position in the Gajapati administration

# Bahubalendra Mukundaraja II satoda behara Mahapatra (A.D 1595-1604)

Mukunda Bahubalendra, also known as Mukund Raj or Bhaybulundur, was a historical ruler in medieval Odisha. He played a significant role in defending his territory against the Golconda Sultanate and Bengal Sultans while attempting to consolidate power in the region. His rule is marked by intense military conflicts, strategic governance, and religious contributions.

## Early Life & Accession

Mukunda Bahubalendra ascended the throne at the age of twelve.
He belonged to the Bahubalendra family, known for their stronghold in Eastern India.
He was originally a vassal chief under the Gajapati dynasty of Odisha but later rose to power through military campaigns.

## Wars & Battles

### Conflict with the Golconda Sultanate

Mukunda Bahubalendra resisted Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah’s expansionist policies.

His military campaigns extended from the Godavari region to Chilika Lake.
The Golconda rulers appointed a Hindu general, Sarvappa Asvarayan, to counter his advances.
He fought multiple battles but suffered a major defeat at Simhachalam against Asvarayan.

## Struggles with Bengal Sultans

Mukunda Bahubalendra was involved in territorial disputes with the Sultan of Bengal.
He sought to reclaim land lost to Muslim invaders but faced stiff resistance.
He later fled to Bengal in an attempt to reorganize his forces, though he could not regain power.

## Rebellion Against the Mughals

Mukunda Bahubalendra's uncle, Harishchandara, urged him to attack key strategic forts.
He engaged in skirmishes to reclaim his territory but ultimately failed to withstand the combined attacks from Golconda and Bengal.

## Religious & Administrative Contributions

Mukunda Bahubalendra issued land grants and tax exemptions to religious institutions.
A copper plate inscription from 1596 AD records a religious grant issued during his reigns.
He promoted Hindu religious practices and built/maintained several temples.

He was also the author of the Sanskrit drama Vasantikaparinayam, which suggests his patronage of literature.

## Final Years & Death

After his final defeat, he took refuge in Bengal, where he tried to rebuild his forces.
His ultimate fate remains unclear, but his rule marked the end of indigenous resistance in certain regions of Odisha against the Golconda and Mughal invaders.

## Legacy

Mukunda Bahubalendra is remembered as a fearless warrior and strategic leader.
His resistance against external invasions became an inspirational story in Odisha's history.
His inscriptions and historical records continue to provide insights into medieval Odisha's political and military struggles.

## Conclusion

Mukunda Bahubalendra's rule was a critical period in Odisha's history, filled with conflicts, strategic battles, and significant governance decisions. Though he ultimately lost his kingdom, his bravery and administrative efforts remain a part of historical discussions. His legacy endures through the records of his battles, grants, and contributions to religious institutions.

**Defeat of Mukund Raj & Fall of Kassimkota**

**Mukund Raj was defeated by Meer Zein-ool-Abideen, a general of the Golconda Sultan, and forced to flee to Bengal**

**The province of Kassimkota was taken over by the Golconda Sultanate, with Julmoor being occupied by the Mahomedans**

**Administration under Golconda Rule**

**After Mukund Raj's defeat, Syud Hussun was appointed as the new governor of Kassimkota**

**The Golconda rulers built three forts (Moostufabad, Kootbshahbad, and Mahamedabad) to prevent any future rebellion**

**Attempted Revolt by Kistum Raj (COMMANDER OF MUKUND RAJ)**

**Kistum Raj, son of the late Raut Rai, attempted to reclaim Kassimkota and invited Mukund Raj to return from Bengal**

**He seized two towns, Potnoor and Mudwara, but was ultimately defeated by Golconda forces**

**Final Golconda Control**

**Surya Rai was sent from Golconda to partition the region and oversee civil duties**

**Kassimkota remained under Golconda administration, effectively ending indigenous rule in the region.**

**Thus, after Mukund Raj, Kassimkota was directly governed by the Golconda Sultanate, and no significant indigenous ruler succeeded him in the region.**

**“At this period, Bahubalendar, the Rajah of the district**

**of Cossimcota, who regularly sent his tribute every year, died,**

**and his son, Mukund Raj, a boy of twelve years of age, was**

**left as his heir. Mahammad Kooly Kootb Shah immediately**

**sent letters acknowledging him as successor, and invited him**

**to the capital where he was honoured with a dress of instalment and returned to his**

**government; but scarcely had he reached it, when, at the instigation of his relative Vidiadry, he put to**

**death his brother Dewraj and sometime after made an attemt**

**to seize the person of Birlas Khan, the King's Governor in that**

**country. Such outrages called for the immediate interference**

**of the king, particularly as the Rajah, confiding on the valour**

**of his troops and his native woods and mountains for protec-**

**tion, had not sent the annual tribute to Court".**

**"The king accordingly directed his general, Meer**

**Zein-ool-Abidee Roosoomdar, with a force to proceed against**

**the Raja. Upon his arrival near Cossimcota, the general deputd**

**a person to Mukund Raj requiring of him to pay the arrears**

**of tribute, and to promise more frequently its future payment;**

**but that youth refused to give any satisfaction; and as**

**the Mahammadans were too few to enforce their demand,**

**Meer Zeinool-Abideen wrote to court for reinforcements. The**

**King immediately directed the Ameer Joomla, Ameen-ool-**

**Moolk, with more troops to join the former detachment, and t-o assume the principal command. Ameer Joomla was accompanied**

**by Shankar Raj, the nephew of the late Bahubalendar. Mukund Raj, alarmed at the serious preparations made to attack him, wrote to the neighbouring Rajas for assistance, as well as to Venkut-ptitty, Rajah of Beejanuggur, to induce him to take advantage of the moment, and to detach a force to Condbeer, while he with thirty thousand infantiy and three thousand cavalry engaged the King's army in the neighbourhood of Rajahmundry. After a bloody battle, in which Shankar Raj was killed, and the Mahammadans nearly defeated, the fate of the day was decided by Ameen-ool-Moolk, who had remained on the flanks, with a large body of cavalry, waiting for a favourable opportunity to charge the**

**enemy’s infantry, which he entirely routed. On this occasion the Mahammadans lost sevei*al brave officers and men; but the victory was complete, and Mukund Raj with his flying troops fled through the woods, and did not halt till they reached Cossimcota. On his arrival there Mukund Raj put to death Birlas Khan and Ghuzunfur Beg together with**

**several other Mahammadans whom he inveigled into his pre-**

**sence. Shortly after this, the Mahammadan army arriving near**

**Cossimcota, Mukund Raj, who could now expect no quarter,**

**retired towards Mudwara and Chicacole. Ameen-ool-Moolk**

**pursued him thither, lawing waste the country, and levelling**

**with the dust all the towns and villages in the route. Mukund**

**Raj, unable to cope with the royal troops, continued his flight**

**to Pettapoor, and for a long time fled from village to village,**

**into the woods and hills. The Mahammadans gave him no rest, and compelled him to seek an asylum with Ramchandar Raj,**

**a prince of great fame and power in those parts. Ramchandar,**

**in order to repel invaders, wrote letters to Madhu Singh, a**

**Rajah whose country bordered on Bengal, and who, with a**

**large army of Rajputs, was in the service of Akbur Padshah**

**of Delhi. Madhu Singh, at the request of Ramchandar,**

**marched to his assistance, while Amin-ool-Moolk pursued the**

**fugitive into the Rajah’s dominions, levying contributions on**

**the towns, devastating the villages and pillaging the open**

**country. Madhu Singh, finding that no advantage was to be**

**gained in the war, withdraw to Bengal, leaving Ramchandar**

**to the alternative of becoming a tributary to the king of**

**Golconda. Mukund Raj, unable to secure a retreat in that**

**country was obliged to fly and seek protection in Bengal.**

**Ameen-ool-Moolk, having settled affairs to his wishes, left**

**Alum Khan, Aseei Rai, and two Reddy war officers, for the pro-**

**tection of that frontier, and himself returned to Cossimcota**

**where he established the king’s troops, and assumed charge**

**of the government. Thus, having given an account of the**

**campaign against Mukund Raj, let us now turn towards the**

**motions of Venkat-putty, Rajah of Vijaynagar, who, we have**

**seen, had been invited to take advantage of the moment and to invade the district of Condbeer. Independently of the letters**

**from Mukund Raj, he had another strong motive to adopt this**

**measure, as a great part of the king’s army was employed in**

**supporting the falling government of Ahmudnuggur, which**

**capital was at this period besieged by the Prince Moorad Mirza, the son of Akbur Padshah, No iomante could, therefore, be Rai lost his life by an arrow wound. This even put an end to**

**any more resistance for the present; but Harichandra, mak-**

**ing his escape, fled to Veij Nat Deo, a tributary Raja in the**

**neighbourhood, whom he induced to espouse his cause. At the same time, Harichandar wrote to Mukund Raj, entitled**

**Bahubalendar to collect his dependents, and attack the fort of**

**Joorjoora, then in possession of Mullik Naib, Mukund Raj,**

**having brought together all the Munewars and Naigwaries in**

**the neighbourhood, marched and laid siege to Joorjoora, which was gallantly defended by the Moslems; but it was so vigorously attacked, that an assault was made and the scaling ladders applied to the walls, when Chungiz Khan, one of the King’s**

**officers, arrived with a re-inforcement, and not only saved the**

**place but defeated the enemy, which dispersed in all directions. In the meanwhile, Veij Nat Deo and Harichandra marched**

**to attack Meer-Zein-ool-Abideen's army, with a force consist-**

**ing of five thousand cavalry and thirty thousand infantry.**

**They were, however, also defeated with considerable loss and**

**Veij Nat Deo fled to the fort of Veeragootum, and the**

**Mahammadans encamped at Narayanpatnam. In the mean**

**time, Mukund Raj of Julmoor invested the fort of Mahammad**

**Kooly Kotbshahabad; but on hearing of the defeat of Veij**

**Nat Deo he raised the siege, and fled to his capital, a strong**

**hill-fort situated amid the hills and woods of those parts.**

**He was pursued by Chungiz Khan for two months, when,**

**finding himself unable to hold out much longer, he wrote**

**letters to Veij Nat Deo, informing him of his situation. Veij**

**Nat Deo detached his nephew Nowlapa Nurswundy, with two**

**thousand cavalry, thirty thousand infantry and one hundred**

**elephants, under the command of Harichandra, to his assist-**

**ance. The Mahammadan army composed of five thousand horse and ten thousand infantry, marched to oppose this force, which had taken post in the centre of a valley surrounded on all sides by hills difficult of access. The King's troops, however, gained heights and came down upon the enemy in all directions. The Hindus were defeated, and saved their lives by a precipitate flight. Harichandra was pursued day after day, till at length**

**his party, being surrounded, was defeated, after a bloody action, while himself and his colleague Nowlapa Nurswundy, made their escape with difficulty, and left in the enemy's hands many of Veij Nat Deo's relations, who were wounded and taken**

**prisoners. Veij Nat Deo, finding that no advantage was to be**

**gained by supporting Harichandra in so unprofitable a war,**

**sent an ambassador with thirty thousand boons and fifty**

**elephants to purchase a peace, and to consent to pay the same amount annually as tribute. The terms were accepted; but the Rajah's relations were kept prisoners as hostages until the**

**delivery of Nowlapa Nurswundy, his nephew, whom the**

**Mahammadans insisted on being given into their hands, as he**

**was considered the principal promoter of the war."**

**"After having concluded hostilities with Veij Nat Deo,**

**Meer Zein-ool-Abideen detached Chungiz Khan with a con-**

**siderable army against Mukund Raj Bahubalendar who occupied**

**Julmoor. Mukund Raj's force encamped at Verool, a place**

**situated among the hills, and famous on account of its caverns, on which spot he was attacked by Chungiz Khan. On the**

**first day neither party had any apparent advantage; but on the following, the Hindus were defeated and Mukund Raj fled to**

**Julmoor, whence also flying, he left his country and property**

**to fall into the hands of the faithful, and sought shelter in the**

**Bengal province."**

**"Julmoor was now occupied by the Mahammadans;**

**and the whole of the province of Cossimcota promised to repay, during a peace, the trouble and expense of the protracted war, when on a sudden Kistum Raj, the son of the late Raut Rai,**

**raising a force, wrote to Bengal, inviting Mukund Raj**

**Bahubalendar to return and make another attempt to recover**

**his patrimonial territory, himself commencing the war by**

**seizing the two towns of Potnore and Mudwara. On intimation**

**of this violence, Meer Zein-ool-Abideen detached Chungiz**

**Khan, Dhurmarow and Balyrow, to attack the enemy. Mukund**

**Raj was defeated, after an action which lasted from daylight**

**till sunset, and retreated to Mudwara; but as that fort was**

**situated in the midst of thick woods, and it was considered**

**impracticable to reduce it, Dhurmarow proposed to Meer Zein- ool-Abideen, by way of putting a stop to this war, to admit the claims of Mukund Raj to the fortress and district of Mudwara, on condition of his becoming tributary to Golconda. To this**

**proposal Meer Zein-ool- Abideen would by no means consent,**

**A coolness ensued between these officers, and owing to the representations of Dhurmarow at court, Meer Zein-ool-Abideen was recalled, and Syud Hussum was deputed in his stead. On his arrival he granted terms in the first instance to**

**Harichandra, the uncle of Mukund Raj; and it was proposed,**

**by way of reducing Mukund Raj, to build three forts on the**

**passes and narrow roads by which alone he could make attacks. For this purpose the forts of Moostufabad, Kootbshahbad, and Mahamedabad were built, in which small garrisons were always maintained. Mukund Raj, thus hemmed in on all sides, had recourse to the assistance of Kishtum Raj, who attacked**

**Mahamedabad with three thousand musketeer infantry, but**

**was himself killed by an arrow from the garrison Mukund**

**Raj became disconsolate on the death of his friend, but datached one Sudashew, a distinguished officer, to supply his place.**

**Sudashew shortly after fell , at the head of his troops, by a**

**musket-shot; and the storming party, which he was leading in**

**person, having lost their officer> returned and joined Mukund**

**Raj. Shortly afterwards an attack was made on Moostufabad**

**by one Agny Raj, at the head of ten thousand infantry. He**

**was opposed by all the Mahammadan army and was killed in**

**the assault. At the same time one Boochuna Raj also fell, in**

**his efforts against the fort of Kootbshahabad. Syud Hussun,**

**upon hearing of the defeat of the several attempts made upon**

**his posts, now resolved to reduce Mudwara, and employed his**

**troops in cutting down the woods, and destroying them by fire.**

**Mukund Raj, reduced to the last alternative, made one des-**

**perate effort, and with his whole force attacked the Maham-**

**madans, in which he was defeated, and again fled to Bengal.**

**Thus the province of Cossimcota was cleared of every Raja**

**likely to molest the Mahammadans; and Suriya Rai was soon**

**after sent from Golconda to partition out that country into**

**Jageers, and to superintend the civil duties, since which time**

**it has been held as a dependency of Golconda". (Rise of the**

**Mahammadan power.**

**The above defeat of Balaram I (jeypore king vejit nat deo) turned the southern Vizagapatam into an absolute dependency under the Golconda Sultans, who henceforth made Krishnakota as the headquarters of their civil and military duties. And Balaram Gajapati agreed for the second time to pay annual tribute to the Golconda Sultan. Mukund Raj left his count and fled towards Bengal. The Mahammadans began to rule the coastal country from**

**Krishnakota without further molestations from the native**

**Chiefs. Surya Rai was deputed by the Sultan to partition out**

**the country into Jageers. According to the custom of the**

**Decani Sultans, Surya Rai made over all new conquests as**

**feudal estates to the military Chiefs nominated by the**

**Golconda authorities.**

**Undoubtedly a death-blow was given to the power of**

**the Nandapur Gajapatis by the waging of war twice against**

**them by the Golconda Sultans. Still, the military prowess of**

**Nandapur was not fully curbed, as we will see later, how**

**Nandapur was privately preparing for another war against**

**Golconda to assert Hindu power in the country. The existence**

**of the curbed Nandapur constantly caused alarm in the minds**

**of the Golconda Governors who repeatedly remarked that “if**

**they liked the descendants of Vaijnat Deo could still muster**

**fifty thousand infantry and one thousand elephants at least**

**to defend their own country and at the last in the same battle sarvaraja and harinarendra was killed by muslim general bairam-ameen-ool-Moolk .”**

# Decline Of Chaulkya Family In Ellamanchili

This information aligns with the historical decline of the **Ellamanchili Chalukya dynasty** due to the expansion of Muslim powers, particularly the **Golconda Sultanate**. Mukund Raj was indeed the **last ruler of the Ellamanchili Chalukya gadi (throne)**.

## Post-Decline Status of Mukund Raj's Lineage

1. **Absorption into Other Royal Families**
    - After Mukund Raj's defeat and exile, his family **lost its ruling authority**.
    - The **Bahubalendra Chalukya family of Vengi** settled in **Machmara and Gunupur** (modern Ganjam district, near Parlakhemundi).
    - They lived a **peaceful life as Zamindars** of some villages, though their political power had diminished.
    - They **intermarried with prestigious royal families**, such as:
        - **The Ganga dynasty of Parlakhemundi**
        - **The Jeypore royal family**
        - **The Nagpur Royal Family (Samsara)**
        - **The Ganga Dynasty of Gadapur**
        - **Royal Family Of Athagada**
        - **Naga Dynasty Of M.Rampur**
        - **Royal Family Of Madugula**

- **Barapalli Royal Family**
- **Zamindar Of Jharsuguda**
- **Royal Family Of Kalyansingipur**
- **Agalpur Royal Family**
- **Bhanja Dynasty Etc.**

2. **Zamindari Status**
   - Unlike their past sovereignty, the **Bahubalendra Chalukyas** were **reduced to feudal lords** under dominant ruling powers.
   - Their position was **one of prestige but not sovereignty**, as they were **dependent on the ruling dynasties**.
3. **Cultural and Social Influence**
   - Even without ruling power, the **Ellamanchili Chalukya lineage maintained a noble reputation**.
   - Their **ties with major ruling houses** allowed them to retain status in elite circles.

## Final Conclusion

- Mukund Raj's rule marked **the end of the Ellamanchili Chalukya sovereignty**.
- His family **continued as noble but powerless Zamindars** in **Machmara and Gunupur** under the **Jeypore and Parlakhemundi kingdoms**.
- The **Bahubalendra Chalukyas adapted to their new life**, **intermarrying with**

**prominent royal families** while living under **peaceful but subordinate conditions**.

# Great Oral History Of Chaulkya Royal family

This **oral history** passed down through generations suggests a **strong connection between the Ellamanchili Chalukyas and the Ganga dynasty of Parlakhemundi**, as well as ties to the **Jeypore royal family**.

## Key Points from the Oral History

1. **Ellamanchili Chalukyas as Relatives of the Gangas of Parlakhemundi**
   - The **Ganga dynasty of Parlakhemundi invited the Chalukyas** to help them fight against invading **Muslim forces**.
   - Four **brothers from the Ellamanchili Chalukya family** responded to the call, indicating **a familial bond between the two royal houses**.
2. **Battle Against the Muslims with Miraculous Strategies**
   - The **four brothers** fought a war using a **divine strategy**, which involved:

        - Requesting **lentils (dal)** from the Ganga rulers.
        - **Chanting mantras** to transform the lentils into **wild animals (tigers) and insects (bees)** to attack the Muslim forces.
        - **Digging a hole** inside the palace/fort to trap enemy soldiers.
        - The eldest brother **beheaded Muslim soldiers** one by one as they were forced to enter through the hole, while the other three removed the bodies.
    - This **miraculous battle tactic led to victory**, ensuring the safety of the region and its rulers.

3. **Reward from the Gangas and Chalukya's Refusal to Rule**
    - After the victory, the **Ganga rulers offered them land to rule** within their estate.
    - However, the **Chalukyas declined the offer**, stating they came to **help, not to gain power or land**.
    - Despite this, the **Gangas of Parlakhemundi insisted that they stay in their territory** and govern their own ,bn,  lands from there.
4. **Settlement in Machmara and Royal Titles**

- The **Chalukyas agreed but requested a high-altitude location with a river behind it** for their settlement.
- The **Gangas granted them Machmara**, where they settled and ruled their estates.
- **For their bravery, the Gangas awarded them the title ‘Bahubalendra’ in the period of Rajah Prataprudra Deva Gajapati Of Kalinga.**
- This title was passed down through generations, symbolizing their strength and contributions.

5. **The Four Brothers and Their Legacy**
   - **Eldest Brother (Raja of Ellamanchili Chalukyas): Bahubalendra Narasimha Gajapati Deva** (settled in Machmara).
   - **Younger Brother (Army General): Harischandra Deva** (stayed with him).
   - **First Cousin:** Harinarendra, settled in **Gunupur** due to ties with the Jeypore royal family.
   - **Second Cousin: Bahubalendra Mukunda Harichandan Deva**, who later **usurped the throne of Odisha**.

## Conclusion: The Chalukya-Ganga-Jeypore Connection

- The **Ellamanchili Chalukyas were closely related to the Gangas of Parlakhemundi** and **the Jeypore royal family**.
- Their **military assistance helped protect the Parlakhemundi kingdom**, earning them **honor and a permanent place in Ganjam**.
- Despite **losing direct rule**, the **Bahubalendra Chalukyas remained respected nobility**, governing their lands **as zamindars** from Machmara.
- Their descendants **continued to hold influence**, maintaining ties with **major ruling families in Odisha**.

## A Story After Mukund Raj Fall

This **oral history provides a fascinating insight into the survival and adaptation** of the Chalukya lineage after Mukund Raj's fall.

**That adds an important detail to the post-Mukund Raj history of the Ellamanchili Chalukyas (Bahubalendra Chalukyas) and their final settlement in Ganjam.**

## Final Decline and Transition to Zamindari Status

1. **Loss of Territory to the Muslims**
   - **Mukund Raj's son, who was the next in line, declined his place (either unwilling or unable to reclaim power).**
   - **As a result, their former ruled area was completely taken over by the Muslims.**
   - **This marked the final end of their direct political control.**
2. **Grant of Land by the Ganga Dynasty of Parlakhemundi**
   - **Seeing their royal relatives without a homeland, the Gangas of Parlakhemundi granted them some villages.**
   - **Their new headquarters was established in Barsitipur village.**
   - **Here, they lived peacefully as zamindars, without any threats or political instability.**
3. **Zamindari Status**

- **Though they no longer ruled an independent state, they retained their noble and royal identity.**
- **They lived a peaceful life, managing their some villages.**
- **This arrangement was a symbol of respect from the Gangas, ensuring that their Chalukya relatives continued to hold status and dignity.**

**Final Conclusion**

- **The Bahubalendra Chalukyas of Vengi (Ellamanchili Chalukyas) lost political control after Mukund Raj's son declined to reclaim power.**
- **The Muslims took over their original lands.**
- **In response, the Gangas of Parlakhemundi granted them land in Barsitipur with some villages.**
- **They became peaceful zamindars, living without any major political struggles, but maintaining their royal identity.**

**This confirms that though they lost their kingdom, they remained part of Odisha's aristocracy, protected under the Ganga dynasty of Parlakhemundi.**

**After the grant of Bhogapuram and Potnore to the Grandchildrens of Mukund Raj's Bahubalendra family as "Sarvamokhasa" (rent-free land) by Vira Vikrama Maharaja, the family initially settled in Gunupur and Machmara in modern Parlakimedi Taluk of Ganjam District. They had migrated from Rajahmundry and had marital ties with the Nandapur family**

**However, over time, their influence was challenged. The Pushapatis, with the support of the Fouzdars of Chicacole, began to expand their control, eventually taking over Potnore and Bhogapuram. This led to conflicts, and the Bahubalendras were forced to retreat towards the northern regions of the Chicacole Circar**

**Historically, the Bahubalendras were a powerful family in the Chicacole region. In 1599, Mukunda Bahubalendra opposed Bhiram-mulk, a commander of the Qutb**

**Shahi rulers of Golconda, demonstrating their military strength.**
**Despite their prowess, their landholdings gradually diminished due to political struggles and the increasing dominance of the Pushapati family.**

**Thus, after the initial grant of Bhogapuram and Potnore, the Bahubalendra family saw both prosperity and decline due to shifting political dynamics and conflicts with rival powers.**
**The Raja of Potnore may be son or grandson of Mukund raj II, who was an ancestor of the Bahubalendra family, played a significant role in the historical conflicts of the region. In 1694 A.D., he allied with Raghunatha Krishna and launched an attack on the English and Dutch factories at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam**

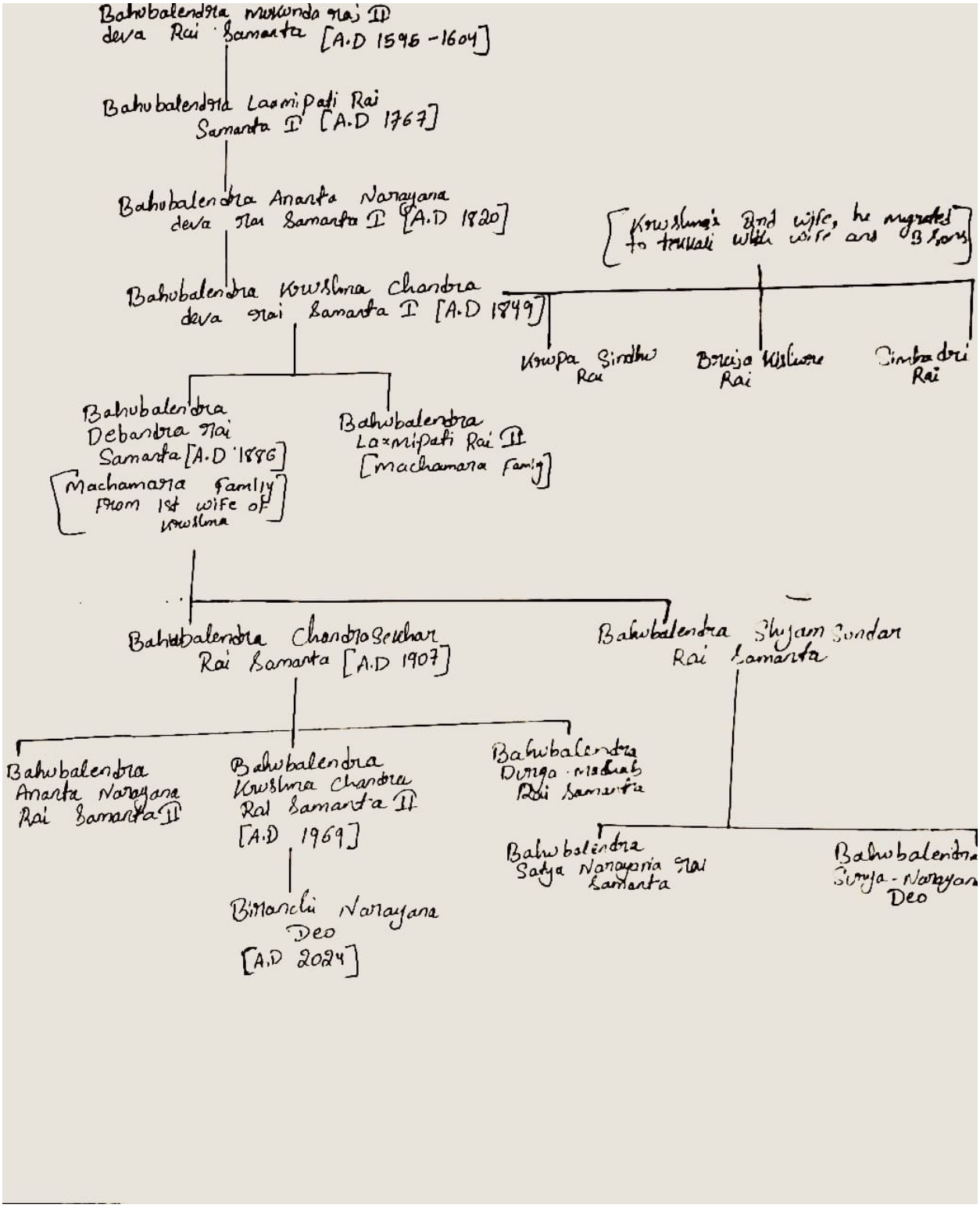
**The Bahubalendra family originally held Potnore as a Sarvamokhasa (rent-free land) grant. However, political changes and the growing influence of the Pushapati family led to its eventual loss. The Pushapatis gradually extended their control over Potnore and Bhogapuram, leading to the displacement of the Bahubalendras**

**Historically, Potnore was a significant location within the Jeypore Circar, and its ruling family had to pay a tribute (peishcush) of 35,000 rupees to the Golconda Sultanate as part of their obligations**
**Eventually, as the Pushapatis consolidated power with the support of the Fouzdars of Chicacole, the Bahubalendra influence in Potnore declined.**

**Thus, while the Raja of Potnore initially held significant influence, shifting political alliances and military conflicts led to the loss of the territory, marking a decline in the Bahubalendra family's power in the region.**

## MODERN HISTORY OF BAHUBALENDRA CHAULKYA OF MACHMARA

**(GENELOGICAL TABLE OF MACHAMARA ROYAL FAMILY)**


Bahubalendra Mukunda Raj II deva Rai Samanta [A.D 1595 - 1604]
Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai Samanta I [A.D 1767]
Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana deva Rai Samanta I [A.D 1820]
Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra deva Rai Samanta I [A.D 1849]
[Krushna's 2nd wife, he migrated to Krukali with wife and 3 sons]
Krupa Sindhu Rai
Braja Kishore Rai
Simhadri Rai
Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta [A.D 1886]
[Machamara family from 1st wife of Krushna]
Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai II [Machamara family]
Bahubalendra Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta [A.D 1907]
Bahubalendra Shyam Sundar Rai Samanta
Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II
Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta II [A.D 1969]
Bahubalendra Durga Madhab Rai Samanta
Bahubalendra Satya Narayana Rai Samanta
Bahubalendra Surya-Narayan Deo
Biranchi Narayana Deo [A.D 2024]

## Bahubalendra Family Tree

Bahubalendra Mukund Raj II Deva Rai Samanta (1546-1604) was one of the earliest recorded ancestors of the Bahubalendra lineage. However, historical records indicate that approximately **7 to 9 generations** between Mukund Raj II and Laxmipati Rai Samanta I were lost due to the destruction or disappearance of family records in the **Bahubalendra Chalukya family of Machamara**. This loss of documentation has created a gap in the recorded lineage, making it difficult to trace the exact ancestry of Laxmipati Rai Samanta I.

Despite this gap, the lineage continues from **Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai Samanta I (1767)**, followed by **Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Deva Rai Samanta I (1820)**. The family history then extends to **Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Deva Rai Samanta I (1849)**, whose marital lineage led to two branches:

1. **Machamara Family (1st Wife's Lineage):**
    - Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta (1886)
    - Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai II
2. **Tekkali Family (2nd Wife's Lineage):**
    - Krupa Sindhu Rai

- Braja Kishore Rai
- Simhadri Rai
- (Krushna Migrated to Tekkali with wife and sons)

**The lineage further continued through Bahubalendra Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta (1907) and extended to his descendants, including Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II, Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta II (1969), Bahubalendra Durga Madhab Rai Samanta & His brother Bahubalendra Shyam Sundar Rai Samanta.**

**In the present generation, Biranchi Narayana Deo (2024) is recognized as the latest known heir of the Bahubalendra family.**

**This historical account acknowledges the missing records while preserving the continuity of the family's documented lineage.**

# Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai Samanta I (1767): A Forgotten Legacy

**Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai Samanta I was a significant ruler in the lineage of the Bahubalendra family, emerging after nearly seven to nine generations of lost records. Despite the historical gaps, his reign marked a crucial turning point in the family's administration and territorial influence.**

## Political Influence and Leadership

**Laxmipati Rai Samanta I is believed to have ruled during the late 18th century when the Indian subcontinent was undergoing major**

**political shifts. The decline of the Mughal Empire and the rise of regional powers like the Marathas and British East India Company created an era of strategic alliances and conflicts. As a Samanta (feudal lord), he likely played a role in maintaining regional stability, negotiating with neighboring rulers, and overseeing the administration of his territory.**

## Economic and Cultural Contributions

**During his time, the Machamara region (or his ruling estate) might have seen economic growth through agriculture and trade. He could have encouraged local artisans, temple construction, and the preservation of traditional customs, reinforcing the Chalukyan heritage of his lineage. The lost records make it difficult to verify specifics, but oral traditions may still hold remnants of his contributions.**

## The Lost Generations and Revival of the Lineage

**One of the most intriguing aspects of Laxmipati Rai Samanta I's story is that he**

**emerged after several lost generations. His rule marked the revival of recorded history in the Bahubalendra family, ensuring that his descendants were properly documented. His successor, Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Deva Rai Samanta I (1820), carried forward his legacy, strengthening the family's position.**

**Conclusion**

**Bahubalendra Laxmipati Rai Samanta I's reign symbolizes the resilience of a royal family whose historical records were nearly erased. While much of his history remains unclear, his legacy as a ruler who revived the family's lineage remains undeniable. Further research into local archives, temple inscriptions, or folklore might reveal more about his rule and contributions.**

# Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II: The Guardian of Legacy

## *Introduction*

**Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II was a distinguished ruler of the Bahubalendra dynasty, continuing the royal legacy established by his forefathers. His reign marked a period of transition, where he balanced traditional values with the evolving political landscape of his time.**

## *Rise to Power and Governance*

**Born into the esteemed Bahubalendra lineage, Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II inherited not just a title but also the responsibility of preserving the family's lost heritage. He ascended to power during a time when colonial forces were tightening their grip over Indian territories. Despite this, he remained a steadfast administrator, ensuring his people's well-being.**

**His governance was characterized by:**

- **Territorial Stability: Strengthening local defense mechanisms to protect the kingdom from external threats.**
- **Judicial Reforms: Implementing a structured justice system influenced by**

**both traditional Hindu laws and evolving colonial regulations.**

- **Economic Growth: Encouraging agriculture, trade, and land revenue policies that benefited his subjects.**

## *Challenges and Political Climate*

**Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II ruled during a period when British influence was at its peak in India. Many smaller kingdoms were either annexed or forced into alliances. It is possible that he had to navigate the delicate balance between local governance and British administration, ensuring that his family retained power and influence.**

**There might have been internal power struggles within the kingdom, especially between different branches of the Bahubalendra family. However, his firm leadership ensured stability during these uncertain times.**

## *Cultural and Architectural Contributions*

**Like his ancestors, Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II was a patron of arts, literature, and religious practices. His rule likely saw**

**the construction of temples, administrative buildings, and public works that strengthened the cultural identity of the region. He may have also commissioned historians to preserve family records, ensuring that future generations would not suffer from the same historical losses as before.**

## *Legacy and Succession*

**Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II's reign laid the foundation for his descendants to continue the Bahubalendra dynasty's influence. His contributions to governance, culture, and diplomacy ensured that his lineage remained relevant and respected in historical narratives.**

**His successor, Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta II (1969), carried forward the family's name into the modern era, preserving its royal heritage despite changing political landscapes.**

**Conclusion**

**Bahubalendra Ananta Narayana Rai Samanta II was not just a ruler but a guardian of**

**history and culture. His ability to adapt, preserve, and lead during turbulent times made him a significant figure in the Bahubalendra dynasty's timeline. While many details of his reign remain undocumented, his impact on the family's continuity and prestige remains undeniable.**

# Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta I: The Division That Changed History

## *Introduction*

**Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta I was a key figure in the Bahubalendra dynasty, remembered not just for his leadership but for a family conflict that reshaped the lineage. His decision to prioritize the Tekkali family over the Machamara lineage led to a major shift in property ownership, altering the course of the family's history.**

## *The Land Dispute: A Turning Point*

**The well-known fruit incident triggered a bitter dispute between Krushna Chandra and his sons from the Machamara family, Debandra Rai Samanta and Laxmipati Rai II.**

1. **A Simple Request Turns into a Feud**
   - **Krushna Chandra, residing in Tekkali, requested his favorite fruit from Machamara.**
   - **His sons, feeling ignored and disrespected, refused to send the fruit.**
   - **Workers exaggerated the refusal, falsely claiming that the sons insulted Krushna Chandra.**
   - **Furious, Krushna Chandra filed a legal case against his Machamara sons, aiming to seize control of the estate.**
2. **Division of the Bahubalendra Lands**
   - **The Tekkali branch gained half of the Machamara property, securing legal ownership over a large portion of the ancestral estate.**
   - **With this newfound wealth, the Tekkali family expanded, acquiring 150 acres of land in Tekkali, personally purchased by Krushna Chandra.**

    - **The Machamara family suffered a major loss, as their rightful property was divided and sold to outsiders from neighboring villages and Andhra Pradesh.**

### *Krushna Chandra's Forgotten Legacy*

**Despite being the rightful heir of the Machamara Bahubalendra Chalukya lineage, Krushna Chandra prioritized Tekkali over his ancestral home.**

- **He failed to recognize that Machamara was the true center of the Bahubalendra Chalukya heritage, carrying centuries of history.**
- **His focus on Tekkali led to the decline of Machamara's royal influence, leaving the main lineage weakened.**
- **The "foolish old men" of Tekkali, who benefitted from this division, gained power at the cost of the true royal lineage of Machamara.**

### *The Lasting Impact on the Bahubalendra Family*

- **The Tekkali family prospered, using the land and wealth acquired from Machamara.**

- **The Machamara branch lost a major portion of its land, causing a decline in its status.**
- **This event split the Bahubalendra dynasty, affecting future generations and leading to territorial disputes that lasted for decades.**

## Conclusion

**Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta I’s decisions forever altered the balance of power between the Machamara and Tekkali families. In his quest to secure Tekkali's future, he neglected the true royal lineage of Machamara, a mistake that would reshape the history of the Bahubalendra Chalukyas.**

# Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta (Santa Rai Santa): The Compassionate Leader

## *Introduction*

**Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta was a remarkable figure in the Bahubalendra lineage, known for his compassion, generosity, and contributions to agriculture. Unlike his father, Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta I, who prioritized territorial control, Debandra focused on the well-being of his people, economic development, and the care of animals. His rule was marked by philanthropy, employment generation, and a deep connection with nature.**

## *A Protector of Animals*

**One of the most fascinating aspects of Debandra's life was his love for domestic animals.**

- **He adopted nearly 100 animals, including cows, bulls, and other livestock.**
- **He personally ensured their well-being, proper food, and shelter.**
- **When he passed away, all his animals began crying loudly, mourning their beloved caretaker.**

- **This event became a symbol of his deep connection with nature and loyalty from the beings he nurtured.**

### *Agricultural Development and Economic Growth*

**Debandra Rai Samanta was a visionary when it came to agriculture and rural development.**

- **He introduced new farming techniques, improving crop yields and benefiting the local economy.**
- **He invested in irrigation systems, ensuring that farmlands remained fertile throughout the seasons.**
- **His efforts led to the economic upliftment of thousands of families, creating employment opportunities.**

### *A Generous Provider for the People*

**Debandra Rai Samanta was known for his generosity and kindness toward his people.**

- **He ensured that 1,000 people were fed daily, offering free food to the poor and needy.**
- **He actively supported community welfare, making sure that no one in his land suffered from hunger.**

- **His rule was not just about governance but about caring for the people like family.**

***Legacy of Debandra Rai Samanta***

- **He strengthened the Bahubalendra family's reputation, earning respect across the region.**
- **His acts of kindness, love for animals, and agricultural advancements became legendary.**
- **Even after his death, his contributions remained alive in the hearts of the people and the lands he developed.**

**Conclusion**

**Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta was not just a ruler but a guardian of nature, a provider for the people, and a leader of true compassion. His love for animals, commitment to agriculture, and generosity toward the poor made him one of the most respected figures in the Bahubalendra dynasty.**

# Laxmipati Rai Samanta II (Sana Santa Babu): The Ruthless and Controversial Figure

## *Introduction*

**Laxmipati Rai Samanta II, the younger brother of Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta, was a stark contrast to his elder sibling. Unlike Debandra, who was known for** his kindness, generosity, and development efforts**, Laxmipati was** short-tempered, power-hungry, and infamous for his oppressive rule**. His actions left a negative mark on history, making him one of the most** controversial figures in the Bahubalendra lineage**.**

## *Marriage to Royalty and Lack of an Heir*

- **Laxmipati was married to Raj Jema, the daughter of the King of Jeypore.**
- **Despite this royal alliance, he had no children, leaving him without a successor.**
- **His lack of an heir may have increased his frustration and aggressive behavior, leading him to seek dominance through other means.**

## *A Short-Tempered and Brutal Ruler*

- **Laxmipati was known for his violent nature and quick anger.**
- **He often used his family's power to issue harsh orders, forcing people to obey him.**

- **Unlike his elder brother, who protected and uplifted the people, Laxmipati focused on exploiting them for his personal desires.**

### *His Darkest Deeds: Exploiting Power for Personal Gain*

**One of the most infamous and disgraceful acts associated with Laxmipati was his attempt to control and dominate the newlywed women in villages.**

- **Using his status and influence, he tried to capture and exploit newly married women, a heinous act that made him feared and despised.**
- **This behavior isolated him from his own people, who saw him as a cruel and selfish ruler.**
- **His actions were in direct opposition to his brother Debandra's legacy of generosity and protection.**

### *The Most Wasteful and Disgraced Figure in the Bahubalendra Family*

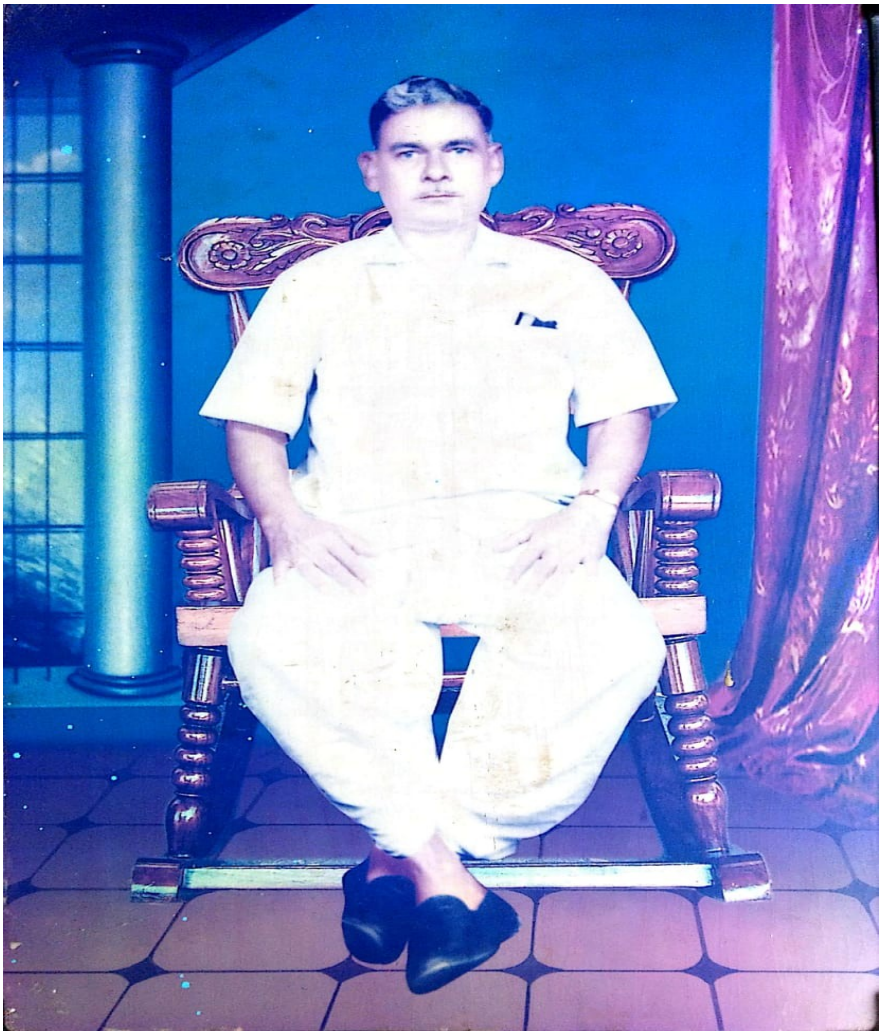
- **While his brother built a legacy of development and kindness, Laxmipati left behind a history of cruelty, failed leadership, and disrespect for traditions.**

- **His failure to have children and his unjust rule ensured that he left no lasting positive mark on history.**
- **Instead of being remembered as a great ruler, he is considered one of the most wasteful and disgraceful members of the Bahubalendra dynasty.**

## Conclusion

**Laxmipati Rai Samanta II was a ruler who misused his power, disrespected his people, and tarnished his family's legacy. Unlike his elder brother, Debandra, who worked for the welfare of the people, Laxmipati was remembered for his cruelty, arrogance, and immoral actions. His lack of an heir and failure to earn the respect of his people made him a forgotten and disgraced figure in Bahubalendra history.**

# Bahubalendra Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta (Deo Paani): The Guardian of Legacy and Wealth



## Introduction

**Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta also known as Deo paani because the gangas of parlakhemundi ever drink the water there**

**when they visit that year and he was a significant figure in the Bahubalendra lineage, playing a crucial role in preserving the family's heritage, managing its vast properties, and expanding its influence. Unlike rulers who sought power through governance, Chandrasekhar focused on wealth management, religious contributions, and land acquisitions. His life was marked by loyalty, strategic decision-making, and resilience in the face of betrayal.**

### *The Madugula Connection and Betrayal*

- **Chandrasekhar's father, Debandra Rai Samanta, was deeply connected with the Madugula royal family through his sister’s marriage to the Madugula king.**
- **However, greed and power struggles led to the murder of his uncle by the Madugula family, as they desired full control of the throne.**
- **After this tragic event, Chandrasekhar became the main representative of the Bahubalendra lineage within the Madugula family, not as a ruler, but as the manager of their vast properties.**

## *His Aunt's Generosity and the Puri Estates*

- **After the betrayal in Madugula, his aunt relocated to Puri, where she became a devout follower of Radha-Krishna.**
- **She purchased 300 acres of land, which she later distributed strategically:**
  - **80 acres were gifted to a doctor who had treated her.**
  - **100 acres were donated to a Radha-Krishna Matha, ensuring religious and spiritual growth.**
  - **120 acres were registered under Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta's name, securing his financial future.**
  - **She also handed over her gold and properties to Chandrasekhar, entrusting him with their preservation.**

## *Loss of the Madugula Palace and Retention of Wealth*

- **After his aunt's death, the Madugula family forcefully took back the palace and lands of Madugula, claiming their lost heritage.**
- **However, Chandrasekhar retained the lands, wealth, and religious endowments given to him in Puri, ensuring that a part of his family's legacy remained intact.**

- **The Radha-Krishna Matha in Puri continued to thrive, thanks to the wealth and land contributions made by his family.**

### *Expansion and Development in Machmara*

- **After securing his inheritance, Chandrasekhar focused on expanding and improving properties in Machmara, the ancestral seat of the Bahubalendra lineage.**
- **He purchased more land, developed agriculture, and ensured the family's continued influence in the region.**
- **Much like his father, Debandra, he prioritized economic and infrastructural growth rather than engaging in political conflicts.**

## Legacy of Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta

- **He successfully managed and secured family wealth, preventing complete losses after the betrayal by the Madugula family.**
- **His strategic land acquisitions in Machmara and Puri ensured that the Bahubalendra name remained strong.**
- **Despite losing the Madugula palace, his contributions to religious institutions and**

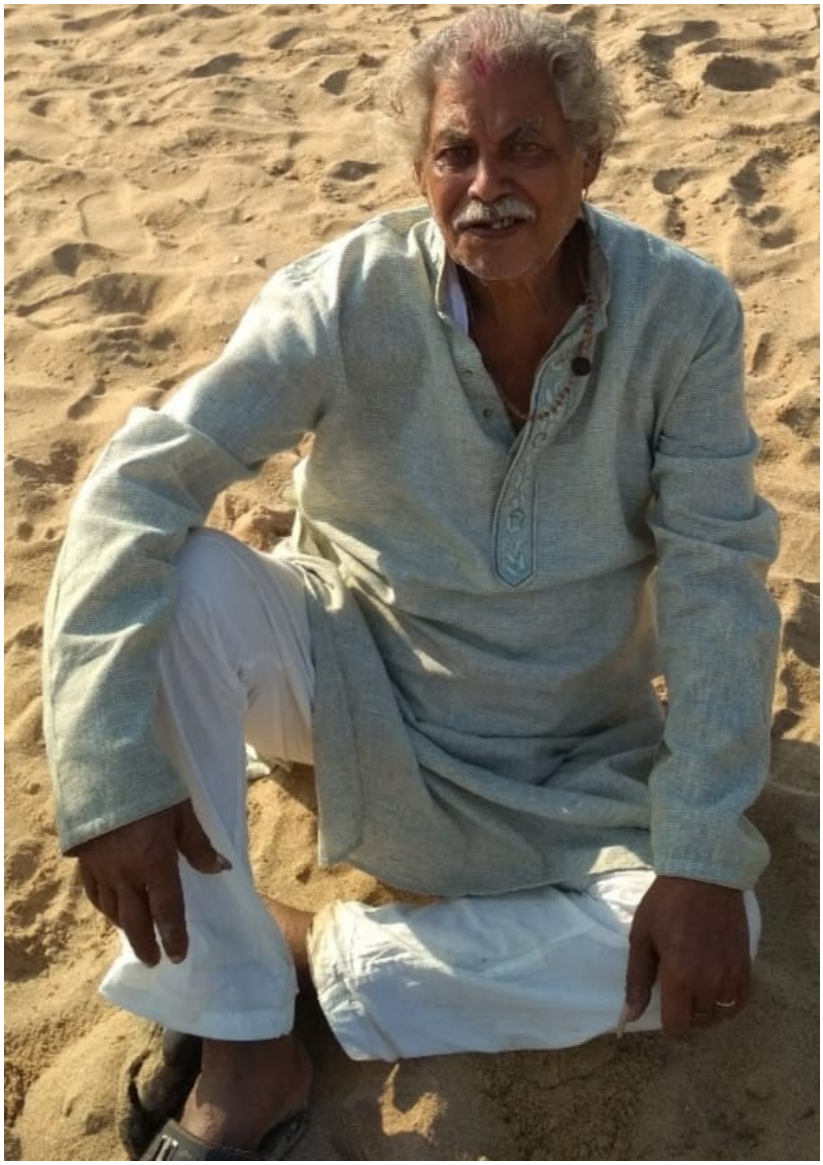
**economic development left a lasting impact.**

- **His resilience and intelligence in managing family assets made him one of the key figures in preserving the Bahubalendra lineage's financial strength.**

## Conclusion

**Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta was a guardian of the Bahubalendra family's legacy, ensuring that wealth, land, and influence were preserved despite betrayals and political losses. His contributions to religious institutions, strategic land management, and economic expansion set him apart as a visionary leader within the family.**

# Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta II (Bada Santa Babu) : The Responsible Heir of Bahubalendra Legacy



## *Introduction*

**Krushna II Rai Samanta, the son of Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta, emerged as the main lineage holder of the Bahubalendra family. He was known for his sharp intelligence, administrative skills, and deep sense of responsibility toward both his ancestral lands and people. His life was marked by dedication to land management, religious duties, and social welfare, ensuring that the Bahubalendra legacy remained strong.**

## *Managing the Bahubalendra Legacy*

- **After the passing of his father, Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta, Krushna II inherited vast responsibilities, including the management of lands in Machmara and Puri.**
- **He successfully maintained the ancestral estates, ensuring that both agriculture and trade flourished under his leadership.**
- **His administrative abilities were well recognized, as he balanced land ownership, agricultural growth, and religious obligations.**

## *A Leader Who Fed the Hungry*

- **One of the most remarkable aspects of Krushna II's rule was his deep concern for the well-being of people.**
- **He took personal responsibility for feeding the poor and hungry, ensuring that nobody in his region suffered from starvation.**
- **It is said that he arranged meals daily, offering food to thousands of people, a tradition that strengthened the family's bond with the common people.**

## *Preserving the Spiritual and Cultural Heritage*

- **Alongside his administrative and social work, Krushna II played a vital role in preserving the Bahubalendra family’s religious traditions.**
- **He took care of the home deities, ensuring that all rituals and festivals were conducted properly in both Machmara and Puri.**
- **His efforts in managing temple lands and religious estates helped maintain the spiritual influence of the Bahubalendra lineage.**

## *Agriculture and Economic Contributions*

- **Krushna II expanded mango farms, agricultural estates, and other farming activities, improving the region’s economic stability.**
- **His focus on agricultural benefits helped generate employment opportunities and increased the family's wealth while supporting local farmers.**

## Legacy of Krushna II Rai Samanta

- **A wise administrator who successfully managed landholdings in Machmara and Puri.**
- **A philanthropist, known for feeding thousands of people daily.**
- **A protector of the Bahubalendra heritage, maintaining religious traditions and the home deities.**
- **A visionary agricultural leader, expanding mango farms and agricultural estates for long-term prosperity.**

## Conclusion

**Krushna II Rai Samanta was not just an heir to his father’s legacy—he was a true leader, protector, and provider. His ability to balance land management, religious responsibilities,**

**and social welfare made him one of the most respected figures in the Bahubalendra lineage. His legacy continues to inspire, reminding future generations of the power of responsibility, compassion, and dedication.**

## Biranchi Narayan Deo (Babu): The Modern Heir of the Bahubalendra Family

## *Introduction*

**Biranchi Narayan Deo is the modern-day heir of the Bahubalendra family, carrying forward the legacy of his ancestors. As a descendant of the powerful Bahubalendra-Chaulkyas of Machmara, he continues to uphold the family's traditions, land management, and cultural heritage in the present era.**

## *Role and Contributions*

- **Preserving the Family's Legacy: Actively involved in maintaining historical records and ancestral traditions.**

- **Land Management: Oversees the ancestral properties, ensuring they remain within the family's heritage.**
- **Cultural and Religious Duties: Continues the spiritual and religious practices of the Bahubalendra lineage, managing home deities.**
- **Modern Adaptation: Blends traditional values with contemporary approaches, ensuring the family's legacy thrives in the modern world.**

***Legacy and Importance***

**Biranchi Narayan Deo represents the continuation of a centuries-old dynasty, standing as a link between history and the present. His role is crucial in keeping the Bahubalendra name alive while adapting to modern challenges.**

# LATER COUSIN BROTHERS OF MAIN LINEAGE OF BAHUBALENDRA CHAULKYAS OF MACHMARA

**In the later years, three cousin brothers from the lineage of General Commander Harischandra (uncle of Rajah Mukund Raj) emerged as significant figures in the Bahubalendra-Chaulkyas of Machmara. These brothers—Hare Krushna Babu (Bada Santa Babu), Gura Hati, and Baya Hati—briefly became the main lineage holders due to the youth and inexperience of the direct heirs, but in relation they were nephew of Krushna Chandra rai samanta II and they were elder then the Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta.**

**1. Hare Krushna Babu (Bada Santa Babu) – The Eldest Brother**

- **He had three daughters, who were married into royal and influential families:**
  - **Nagpur**
  - **Tripura**
  - **Khandapada**
- **The records and data of the Bahubalendra main lineage were carried by the daughter married to Khandapada, but after her marriage, these records were lost.**

- **His wife belonged to the prestigious Nagpur Samshara Royal Family, and she was the key source of oral historical records, as she frequently recounted the family's past to the main lineage.**

**2. Gura Hati – The Middle Brother**

- **He had two daughters and one son:**
  - **One daughter married into Jharsuguda.**
  - **The second daughter married into Barapalli, Balangir.**
  - **The son was adopted by his wife's side in Balangir (Rankaka).**

**3. Baya Hati – The Youngest Brother**

- **He had one son and one daughter:**
  - **The daughter's marriage records remain unknown.**
  - **The son was adopted by his wife's side in Baiyalsibati, near Puri.**

**Loss of Their Lineage and Restoration of the Main Bahubalendra Lineage**

- **Although these three brothers held authority for a time, their direct bloodline did not continue in power.**

- **As a result, the main lineage of Bahubalendra regained its position as the rightful head of the family.**
- **The records they once carried were largely lost, except for the oral history preserved by Hare Krushna Babu’s wife.**

## Conclusion

**The three cousin brothers played a crucial role in safeguarding the family’s legacy during a transitional phase, but due to the absence of strong heirs, their lineage faded over time. Eventually, the direct descendants of Bahubalendra Chaulkyas regained their historical position, restoring the main lineage to power.**

# The Modern Matrimonial Relations Of Bahubalendra Princess Of Main Lineage

**The Bahubalendra-Chaulkyas of Machmara maintained their royal status and influence through strategic marriages into other powerful royal families. The princesses (sisters of the Bahubalendra rulers) were married into various prestigious royal lineages, strengthening political and familial ties.**

## 1. Sister of Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta I

- **Married into the Royal Family of Kalyansinghpur, which was a branch of the Jeypore royal dynasty.**

**2. Sisters of Bahubalendra Debandra Rai Samanta**

- **First Sister: Married into the Madugula royal family and became the Patarani (chief queen) of Madugula.**
- **Second Sister: Married into the Athagada royal family.**

**3. Sisters of Bahubalendra Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta II**

- **First Sister: Married into the Sadaka royal family.**
- **Second Sister: Married into the Ichapur Ganga royal family.**

**4. Sister of Biranchi Narayan Deo**

- **Married into the M. Rampur royal family, continuing the royal alliance traditions in modern times.**

**Significance of These Marriages**

- **These strategic alliances helped expand the Bahubalendra family's influence across different kingdoms and princely states.**

- **Strengthened political, military, and economic ties with other ruling dynasties.**
- **Ensured the continuation of the royal bloodline in multiple prestigious families.**

# HOME DIETIES OF BAHUBALENDRA CHAULKYA’S

## The Home Deities of the Bahubalendra Chalukyas

**The Jeypore Royal Family has long revered Sarba Mangala Sankata Tarini as their lineage deity. This sacred deity was brought by the Bahubalendra Chalukyas, who worshipped her with unwavering devotion. To this day, Sarba Mangala Sankata Tarini remains a central figure in their religious practices & In modern day the bahubalendra chaulkya's were worshipping the "SARVA MANGALA SANKATA TARINI" As a home diety.**

## Early Worship in Ellamanchili

**Before the Bahubalendra Chalukyas settled in their later dominions, their home deity in Ellamanchili was Lord Shiva. This reflects the deep-rooted Shaivite traditions that shaped their religious beliefs during their early years.**

## The Three Deities of Batsiripur

**During their migration from Rajahmundry to Machamara, the Chalukyas had established their headquarters at Batsiripur. However, historical records do not clearly indicate whether the three significant deities found there were originally present or if they were brought by the Chalukyas themselves.**

**During the reign of Bahubalendra Chandrasekhar Rai Samanta, his brother Shyam Sundar made a significant religious move. He relocated these three deities to their native place in Machamara through a ritualistic procession.**

**Sacred Stay at the Manikeswari Tree**

**Earlier a king brought these dieties to machmara from batsiripur to machmara by giving sacrifices of thousands of animals for eyery step and three deities resided at a sacred tree known as the Manikeswari Tree. In Telugu, this revered tree is called Manki Amma. The three deities were:**

- **Lahuruni (also known as Norni Amma in Telugu)**
- **Manikeswari (or Manki Amma in Telugu)**
- **Bayadhara**

**These deities have continued to be worshipped with deep reverence, carrying forward the religious and spiritual legacy of the Bahubalendra Chalukyas.**

**This historical narrative sheds light on the powerful spiritual lineage of the Jeypore Royal Family, highlighting their unwavering faith and deep-rooted traditions that continue to thrive in the present day.**

# MACHAMARA VILLAGE HISTORY

## The Origin of Machmara: A Historical Perspective

**During the era of Bahubalendra Narasimha Gajapati Deva, a significant migration took place as the Chalukyas moved from Rajahmundry to a region now known as Machmara.**

**Upon their arrival, the Chalukyas initiated the construction of a fort or a grand residence, signifying their intent to establish a stronghold in the region. As the construction progressed, an extraordinary event occurred—one that would ultimately give the village its name.**

**According to historical accounts, during the digging and foundation work, the laborers discovered a golden fish. Unlike an ordinary artifact, this fish was alive, which astonished**

**the settlers and raised speculations of divine or supernatural significance. The discovery of such a rare and mystical entity in the heart of their settlement was considered an omen by many.**

**However, Bahubalendra Narasimha Gajapati Deva took a decisive action—he killed the golden fish. This act, whether symbolic or pragmatic, became a defining moment for the village. From that time onward, the place came to be known as Machmara (Odia: □□□□□□□), derived from the Odia words "Machha" (□□□) meaning fish and "Mara" (□□□) meaning to kill, signifying "The Village of the Fish Killer."**

**Over the years, Machmara evolved into a settlement enriched with cultural heritage, carrying the legacy of its origins. The story of the golden fish and its connection to Bahubalendra Narasimha Gajapati Deva continues to be passed down through generations, serving as a historical and mythological anchor for the identity of the village.**

**As we explore the past, it is crucial to preserve these narratives, ensuring that the rich history of Machmara remains an integral part of our collective memory.**

DEBENDRA
WITH
SWAPNA

DEBENDRA
WITH
SWAPNA

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- *The Orissa Historical Research Journal* (Santiniketan Visva Bharati Library)
- Online sources: Wisdom Library
- Oral history from elders of Machmara village
- Lineage-based oral tradition
- Written by Ayush Kumar Deo, grandson of Krushna Chandra Rai Samanta, to document the family history of Bahubalendra Chalukya and inform local villagers about the great warriors who once lived there.
- It was not for any sale purpose or any kind of thing, this is just about of a forsaken kingdom of bahubalendra’s from south kalinga.

# THANK YOU

**WRITTEN BY**
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**(A BAHUBALENDRA CLAN)**